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The Five and the Thirteen.

Just a ray of sunshine on the political buncombe which has been printed in a number of Republican and Democratic newspapers concerning the vote last week in the Senate at Albany in explanation of the failure to give a seventy-five or an eighty cent rate to the consumers of gas in New York city.

CHARLES F. MURPHY is boss of the Tammany organization and GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN is Mayor of New York city. Mr. MURPHY says he urged the Tammany Senators again and again to vote for seventy-five or eighty cent gas, and fair, play requires that his statement shall be accepted unless it can be definitely disproved.

Mayor McClellan on Thursday sent in ample time to be effective the following telegram to the Tammany Senators:

I believe the interests of the people of the city of New York require the passage of the bills for cheaper gas and electric light, and I most earnestly urge you to support them.

"GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, Mayor, " NEW YORK, May 4, 1905."

Five Tammany Senators, FITZGERALD, FOLEY, HAWKINS, MARTIN and RIORDAN, refused to heed the commands of Mr. MURPHY or to respect the views expressed in the Mayor's telegram. On the other hand, GRADY, Tammany leader and MARKS, all Tammany Senators, voted affirmatively for the seventy-five or eighty cent gas rate to the New York city consumers.

BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr., is boss of the Republican State organization and FRANK WAYLAND HIGGINS is Governor of the State. Mr. ODELL sailed for Italy on Feb. 18, after declaring that the Legislature would send a gas investigating committee to New York city this winter. Governor Higgins forced through the legislation which resulted in the appointment of the committee.

Yet the following Republican Senators refused on Thursday last to vote for seventy-five or eighty cent gas for the New York city consumers as recommended by the Republican investigating committee: AMBLER, BROWN, CASSIDY, CORB. COGGESHALL. DAVIS. FECHTER. GARDNER, HINMAN, L'HOMMEDIEU, McEwan, PRIME and WILCOx-thirteen in all

In other words, while MURPHY and McCLELLAN could not control five of the nine Senators making up the Tammany delegation in the Senate at Albany, ODELL and HIGGINS could not control thirteen of the thirty-six State organization.

Vet but a few moments later, when the bill to establish the State gas commission came up in the Senate, it was passed by a vote of 28 to 20. The twenty-eight Senators who voted for the State gis commission were all Republicans and included seven of the thirteen Repubsicans who had voted not to give the New York city gas consumers seventy-five or eighty cent gas, as follows: BROWN, DAVIS. FECHTER, HINMAN, MCEWAN, PRIME and WILCOX.

All the Democratic Senators voted against the State gas commission bill and with them six of the Republicans who had voted against cheaper gas for the New York city consumer, as follows: AMBLER, CASSIDY, COBB. COGGESHALL, GARDNER and L'HOMMEDIEU.

Finally, while the Odell and Higgins Republican State organization had the votes handy to pass their State gas commission bill they were shy of votes when gas for the consumers.

Few, very few, behind the scenes have been or are being fooled. Let us have a little less partizan nonsense and more facts concerning the gas votes in the upper house at Albany.

Supplying the Atmosphere.

The new school of music soon to be opened in this city will be the only institution of the kind comparable to the great conservatories of Europe. The the sovereign who has been for years presented by James Loeb has enabled the authorities of the school to consider only their efficiency and reputation. The result will be a staff equal to any in the European schools. It will be more than ever true, after its first term opens in October, that no American need go abroad to study music.

truth before this new institution came applicable to Buddhism, which has so into existence; but the opportunities largely tinctured the ethics of Japan, tion are at hand. Its students are to be Islamic religions, which LESSING has compelled to take a course that will make them well rounded musicians. They will not be permitted to devote them- Let us judge their followers by their selves merely to one specialty until they lives, and not their creeds." have proved that they possess the knowl-

conservatory. tions to Americans to go to Europe to study was that although the teach-

of this atmosphere was, nobody ever of man? seemed able to tell. There would seem Hall, for instance, to help study of any kind; but the explanation has always been

that it must be sought in Europe. This feature of musical training has not been overlooked by the founders of the new school. "Atmosphere" is to be supplied as a part of the curriculum. It will be of the same quality as that provided in Europe. It will be up to the standard and guaranteed equal in every particular to any atmosphere to be enjoyed in Paris, Milan, Berlin or the other European cities to which American students go for music study. The New York orchestras are to admit the pupils of the school to their rehearsals, and they will also have the right to attend rehearsals of other musical performances. In addition to these privileges, they are to hear concerts given for their benefit in the private hall of their school by the instructors and other musicians. They will be able to hear music at all times and

be among musicians. Capable teachers have existed before in this country, and in only a few exceptional cases has it been necessary for American students to travel to Europe in search of instruction. These students always pursued, however, the elusive atmosphere. Now the atmosphere is to be available here, and American musicians can study in their own land and not be bereft of its advantages.

Are the Japanese the "Scourge of

The other day Emperor WILLIAM, in a sensational speech, while recognizing the martial prowess of the Japanese, declared that inasmuch as their military efficiency was directed against a Christian people, they deserve to be regarded as the "Scourge of GoD." This was, of course, and was meant to be, an appeal to religious and racial antipathy.

It is scarcely worthy of the enlightened and tolerant spirit of the twentieth century to compare the highly civilized and humanized Japanese with the barbarians who at various periods have invaded Europe: with ATTILA's Huns, with the in the Senate, and Dooling, Frawley Avars whom Charlemagne extirpated like so many vermin, with the Magyars who next seized the vacant valley of the Middle Danube, with the nomad hordes bedient to the descendants of GENGHIZ Khan, or with the fanatical followers of the Ottoman Sultan. The permanent success of ATTILA would perhaps have prevented the transmission of Roman law and Greek thought to modern times, while the immediate and complete triumph of the Avars, the Magyars, the Tatars or the Turks might have proved fatal to Christianity.

There is not an atom of foundation for similar apprehension in the case of the Japanese. If they have any counterparts in history, they recall those Teutonic peoples which, quartered for centuries on the confines of the Roman Empire, had gradually borrowed from their neighbors some appreciation of the arts, together with respect for law and social organization, and for the most part had become converts to Christianity, so that, when they conquered much of the Mediterranean world, the Christian religion and to a considerable extent the treasures of civilization were safe in their hands. When we keep in ablican | view the remarkable facility with which Senators who represent the Republican the Mikado's subjects have absorbed Western culture, and their existing alliance with Great Britain, we must own that it is not with the Huns that the Japanese should be compared, but rather with the Visigoths who, on the decisive field of Chalons, helped the last of the Romans to withstand successfully the "Scourge of God."

The comparison does but imperfect justice to the subjects of the Mikado. In reasoning power, in capacity for scientific research and for the practical application of scientific knowledge to sanitary, surgical and medical purposes, in mastery of the fine arts, in adaptability to a constitutional as well as to an autocratic rule, in the exhibition of a gentle and humane disposition in times of peace and of desperate valor in war, they have shown themselves more than equal to their Russian antagonists. They have given proof of possessing the esthetic, the stoic and the chivalric virtues. In all that makes a man and makes a it came to giving New York city cheaper | nation the Japanese could give lessons to the Slav

On what ground, then, does Emperor WILLIAM attempt to enlist the sympathy of Germany and of Europe upon Russia's side? On the ground that the Japanese are ethnically of a different stock from ours, and that they have not, as a people, adopted the Christian religion. Of these two bases for prejudice, one may be at once eliminated; at least an appeal to it does not become instructors to be secured are the best at the utmost pains to gain the good will order to attain his purpose he might view of his cynical attitude toward the Macedonian question, we marvel at the audacity of his reference to the Japanese as a "heathen" nation. In a candid mood, the Emperor WILLIAM would doubtless This could be maintained with as much be the first to recognize as peculiarly put into the mouth of "Nathan der Weise": "There is truth in all of them.

As regards racial prejudice, it would edge of music necessary to real prepara- be futile to deny that the roots of it tion for their work. In other ways the strike deep, and perhaps at this stage instruction of the school is to be as serious of human advancement are ineradicaand complete as it is in any European | ble. Between the white race on the one hand and the black race, the red race, The claim back of all recommenda- and even the yellow race on the other, there still exists, it must be owned, an instinctive lack of sympathy. In the ers might exist here, the atmosphere eyes, however, of thoughtful, largewas lacking. This intangible element in hearted and conscientious men, is it an a musical education seemed of such im- (instinct to be fostered, or is it one to be orable determination of the measure of portance that American pupils were regretted as the survival of a primitive culpability under the law, and a relentwilling to pay hundreds of dollars and age, happily destined to be weakened less application of the punishment to put themselves to great inconvenience | with the progress of enlightenment, and | the transgression without digression

for the sake of it. Just what the effect ultimately to vanish in the brotherhood into side issues confront them at the bar

That is a question which Emperor to be atmosphere enough in Carnegie | WILLIAM might have done well to consider before he compared the highly cultured, humane and generous Mikado with the "Scourge of Gop."

Assiults on Central Park.

The letter of Mr. ROBERT B. ROOSE-VELT which we printed on Wednesday, in defense of the proposed encroachment on Central Park in order to build a broad boulevard on the Fifth avenue side of the enclosure, expressed a serious purpose, in spite of its humorous form. That particular scheme needs only to be described to insure its defeat at this time, out in one form or another attempts will end in view, or the destruction of the Park according to its original plan, and they will be pushed with increasing and perhaps really dangerous urgency.

When Central Park was laid out about raised. fifty years ago it was in a district of the town little populated. Now it is in the center of the populous area of New York. Business is pushing up Fifth avenue until the region of Fifty-ninth street. the lower boundary of the Park, is becoming, or is soon destined to become, a seat of active trade. So strong is this movement that the project for building a great hotel on land bought by a powerful syndicate in Fifth avenue facing the northern boundary of Madison Square seems to have fallen into abeyance. That site is left behind in the march which has begun from Thirty-fourth street to Central Park; and also for a great department store it is no longer especially eligible. At least, the project has halted.

To the west of Central Park, throughout its length from Fifty-ninth street to 110th street, and also beyond, there is now a large and increasing population, with many fine residences. On the eastern or Fifth avenue side, and far northward, there is a denser population, extending across the Harlem River and to The Bronx borough. More than half the population of New York on this side of the East River is now in the region of which Central Park is the center. Harlem has become the seat of great business activity. Already the population of The Bronx is about 300,000 and it is increasing rapidly.

Now, Central Park, extending from Fifth to Eighth avenue, constitutes a barrier to easy communication between the East and West sides of the town, both densely populated districts of increasing business activity. The consequence is that the two are very largely distinct communities, separated by this great and beloved pleasure ground of 843 acres.

It is reasonable to expect that from and, unlike the present scheme of a few rich men to enhance the beauty and the dignity of the Fifth avenue by cutting off a slice of the Park, they will be really dangerous. The destruction of the whole scheme and purpose of the Park by the opening of direct streets and avenues through and across it, as suggested by Mr. ROOSEVELT, will find more and more advocates.

It will be contended that the preservation of the Park according to its original more information in regard to it." scheme will be an obstacle to the growth and there will be many to join in Mr. ROOSEVELT'S demand, "Give us a park further uptown." They will say that there is imperative need for practically cutting it up into several small and unenclosed parks by running through it streets and avenues for the accommodation of travel and traffic. They will agree with him in denouncing the Park as a "wilderness slapped down into the middle of the city, cutting off the East Side from the West Side," and therefore a nuisance. Real estate interests will join in the din, and trade will add its Relatively, they will say, the as was the City Hall Park before its walls of enclosure were removed under the pressure of a similar increase in

population and trade. The present movement for slicing off a piece of the Park on the Fifth avenue side, of trifling consequence in itself, is of importance, therefore, as a symptom. Hereafter the desire to disfigure and destroy that greatest of public pleasure grounds will become serious. In the past there have been many attempts of the sort, but the resistance of the public sentiment which defeated their execution will need to be far more resolute from this time forth.

The Chauffeur and the Court.

The number of arrests for violations of the speed laws shows that the automobile's period of hibernation is quite available. The endowment of \$500,000 of the Ottoman Sultan, even though in over, and that the self-propelled vehicle has entered upon another summer of have to leave the Christians of Mace- joyous activity. Like "swift Camilla" donia to the mercy of the Turks. In of poesy, it "scours the plain" and clears its own path of all obstacles. The bicycle policeman groans as he rises in the morning, regulates his eighteenmiles-an-hour stop watch, and looks forward to a day of hard sprinting. The Magistrate gets out his stock of assorted scoldings and his private collection of hard names and prepares to for study are now centralized and the the apothegm respecting the differences excoriate the perspiring policeman and facilities for a thorough musical educa- of the Israelite, the Christian and the the cheerful chauffeur with admirable

impartiality. It is at this point that, without a desire to criticize any court, however minor, we venture to suggest that mild words and a moderate manner are more consistent with the dignity of unbending justice than sweeping assertions and encrimsoned cheeks. It is neither magisterial nor true to exclaim petulantly to the arraigned chauffeur: You don't stop for any one. If people don't get our of your way, you run over

Chauffeurs have little or no respect for the speed laws. That is indisputable. But unless cold fact, bloodless and inex-

of every tribunal, they never will gain respect for laws or courts. It is not true

that the chauffeur's song is: " Listen to the ambutance coming down the street;

When we took his head off, didn's we do is near?" He takes chances, and he takes them recklessly; but he does not actually desire to maim or kill people. Any person walking the streets of this city can see automobile drivers pull up short every day in eager endeavor to avoid running down human beings, and he can also see a great amount of contributory

negligence on the part of pedestrians. The chauffeur should not be accused of doing what he does not do. He should not be scolded or shouted at by an angry man. He should be pitilessly and icily continue to be made which have a similar accused of doing just precisely that which he does; he should be held to that and fined for that to the full limit. If the price of breaking speed laws in this State is not high enough, then it ought to be

A Vineland Referendum. Vineland used to be the New Jersey paradise. Used to be? Is. For where the referendum is, there is paradise. The Hon. JOHN V. L. PIERSON of Vineland says that "the time has come for a showing of hands." He wants 1,000 daily papers to show their hands as to national purchase or building of railroads and telegraph lines and a national express service. He asks 20,000 editors to publish his catechism or referendum. Do you? &c. Whether you favor or oppose, let Mr. PIERSON know, and keep the Vineland P. O. busy.

"If public opinion indicates that \$10 would be a more acceptable rate for a 3,000 mile journey than the present \$50 rate," says Mr. PIERSON or the Vineland Independent, which is the original home of his referendum, "we will know how to proceed to get what we want and ' let the blessed sunshine in.' " There needs no referendum to prove that the public had rather pay \$10 than \$50 for a 3,000 mile journey. It would be still more preferable if the railroad would pay each passenger \$50. Will the Government promise to do that? . The financial problem is easy:

" Do you favor payment in legal tender notes, of the one, five and ten dollar denominations; receivable for all dues, both public and private, and backed by the entire property and labor of the nation for redemption?"

You can pay for anything in that way; and still have "backed" money in your pocket.

The Vineland Independent is edited by the Hon. JOHN J. STREETER, a Populist without guile and a thinker without fear. We can't agree, however, with one part of his personal platform:

Eight hours for sleep, eight hours for work, eight hours for recreation. The day in which these this time on there will be continuous propositions are made operative may justly thereefforts to get rid of this barrier or after at its annual recurrence be celebrated as to lessen its obstruction to trade and Liberty Day, a day in which accruing claims shall intercourse across the town in its region; | cease for a period of its term, a legal holiday, a holy day.

' Eight hours make too long a working day. As much time as you choose for sleep, the rest for recreation, and let every day be Liberty Day. Another old but excellent financial

proposition is contained in this letter

from Branchville, Ala .: " I see in your paper an advertisement in regard to loaning money without interest. I feel confident that it would be a great blessing to the poor laboring man. I hope that your paper will give

So say we all of us. Why show of the town and an injury rather than a body labor or be poor so long as he is benefit to a great part of its inhabitants; able to borrow without interest? Every inhabitant of the United States should be backed by the entire property in the United States.

What large city has a water front which rivals New York's 155 miles in the five bor-

From the city line on the Hudson below Yonkers to the Battery, there is a water line of 16 miles; on the Harlem, between Manhattan and The Bronx, 6 miles. The sastern and southern boundaries of The Bronx include a water line of 23 miles, and the water line which extends from the north boundary of Queens on Long Island Sound to its south boundary at Rockaway Beach, and includes Central Park is now as central actually the whole of the East River and some distance on the Atlantic is 80 miles. The boundary line of Staten Island, all water, is 30 miles. The entire water front of New York city is seven miles longer than the distance

from New York to Troy.

The configuration of New York is such that part of its water boundary is the Atlantic Ocean, another part is the Long Island Sound, another part is Newark Bay, and the Hudson and East Rivers complete these boundaries.

As the possibilities of New York city's extensive and undeveloped water line are recognized and utilized with the resources at New York's disposal, another of the advantages of the consolidation of the boroughs into the Greater City will be better understood.

The Duty of the District Attorney. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: What is all this rant we hear about "persecu the District Attorney's office in connection

with the Nan Patterson case? Mr. Jerome's chief assistant was assigned to this work, and I presume, strange as i may seem to some persons, his conception of his duty was to do the job properly and must know that if conviction had been

We all must know that if conviction had been secured on errors, or by any questionable practise, the judgment of the trial court would not have been sustained.

So much for protection against "mistaken zeal" on the part of the prosecuting officer. Now, suppose this same officer had not klown zeal. Would there not have been "a kick coming" the other way?

No doubt a great many of us feel that too much money has already been expended on this deplorable case, but is not that a matter for regulation by a higher authority than the District Attorney? Has he the right to discontinue proceedings because they look costly?

Jerome has apparently surrounded to fight to a finish.

A composite picture of him and his staff would probably spell "tenacity."

The sooner the criminally inclined get this idea embedded in their minds the better it will be for our community.

J. W. E. NEW YORK, May 10.

This Ever Interesting World.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I don't know what other people think of it, but for my part, will you oblige me by conveying my personal, warm thanks to the unsigned writer who made to-day's Sun brilliant with the beautiful story of the 'Six-Year-Old Alone in the World." and the delightful Murphy who was clubbed by a cop, and the dis

Now and then, in the dry and uninteresting hum drum of life, a little spark of human nature comes out that makes the club a close relative of the slum. It is a pity that not every newspaper man can write story in his life that may live in one reader's nory beyond the day of publication on a more stantial footing than the ugliness of scandal or BALTIMORE, May 9.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Eternal Vigilance the Price of Our Ecautiful Pleasure Ground's Integrity. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial of May 7 on the latest preposal to encroach upon Central Park is what might have been expected from THE SUN, which can always be counted on the side of good

Absurd as the proposition seems, much as may transgress the principles of landscape art, contrary as it is to the interests of the real beneficiaries of the park, there appear to be some interests pressing it, and opposi-tion to be effective must be persistent, and, necessary, aggressive.

It is not only-perhaps not so much-the vandalism of the project itself that makes t objectionable, but the paril of establishing a precedent of encroachment which migh weaken the jealous opposition of the mass of the people to any change in their great pleas ure ground—the opposition upon which we have been able to rely with confidence as the main safeguard of the park's integrity. W. BAYARD CUTTING.

NEW YORK, May w. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Not withstanding the petition, opulent in impressive signatures, calling for a serious modification of the easterly boundary of Central Park, this proposed invasion cannot be justifled by any existing or probable prospective needs of Fifth avenue. As a city roadway or street, this avenue already affords to its residents a double facility, by reason of the limitation of the buildings to one side, and with future intelligently restricted traffic, those who dwell on the park side would enjoy, as they do now, in fact, a most desirable and

exceptional privilege.

Nor does the need seem pressing in any way for an extension of the Park drives. These were intended for the enjoyment which comes with leisurely riding, in the open air necessarily, and the agreeable association of park scenery, pleasant to the eye and rest-ful to the mind; they were not intended to be used for speeding.

This letter was partly written before the recent timely and effective editorials in THE SUN, which has always had its battleax ready in defense of the park; but I ask again, as THE SUN did, why this oft recurring fitful desire to encroach upon our parks, planned and effectively executed in the fulfilment of their purpose by men of exceptional skill and Judgment, and now requiring only emcient and sympathetic care to meet the conditions for which, with fine foresight, they were designed more than forty years ago? The modest boundary wall which it is

sought to remove, unwisely, I think, for the property owners' interest, with the imme diate contiguous surface arrangement, had for its object the carefully studied purpose dissociation between park and street; a simple inhibition to irregular entrance and an aid to retirement and comfort within the nearby park area. This park needs just this effect, with the trees-which now are so well grown that, despite so much dissem bling love for them, there are those who would ruthlessly sacrifice them for that which uld never afford the same pleasure and enjoyment.

It will afford satisfaction to a great many people to know positively that this professed edless change in the park is abandoned.

NEW YORE, May 10. JOHN Y. CULYER.

NEW YORK, May 10. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I do not think that Mr. Roosevelt's letter in this mornng's Sun explains away his prejudice against

the stone walls around Central Park. As for the show of carriages being the chief beauty of the park, is anybody, when looking at the beautiful display of flowers really thinking of Mrs. Astorbilt's new brougham? New York, May 10. NEIL H. JOHNSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I beg leave to suggest that Fifth avenue might be greatly beautified without encroaching on the area of the park (which should be absolutely inviolable) by the simple method of raining vines over the walls, as is the custom in the Berkshires, grass-sodding that portion of the walk now graveled, and planting another row—possibly two—of trees. In one old town of Connecticut, a State which, by the way, owes much of its picturesqueness to the stone walls which Mr. Roosevelt so abhors, the main street is adorned by four stately rows of trees, with green grass everywhere except in the road way and stone walk. The effect is beautiful and dignified approval of President Roosevelt. xtreme, the joy of every one who visits the town. I repeat, more trees-two rows, at least, for the whole length of the street adjoining the park-green grass and vines are all that Fifth avenue needs, and these it can get without stealing. NEW YORK, May 10.

Home Industries for Boer Women. The Manchester Guardian of April 25 described attempt which is being made in the Orange River

Colony to teach certain home industries to mem bers of Boer households impoverished by the war The scheme is directed by Miss Hobhouse and sup ported by a committee in England. The first ex-periment has been made in the small town of Philipsolls, where there are now fourteen girls learning whole process of weaving wool into garments. in the first place for home use, but afterward, it is hoped, for sale.

As the writer points out, home industries have a better chance of success in a country like the Orange River Colony, that is almost destitute of manufactures, than in an industrial country. The girls astonish their teachers by the quickness with which they learn all the processes by which wool ished article. It is proposed also to teach lacemak-ing, for which there is said to be a good market, and to establish all the industries that may be taught on a cooperative basis with cooperative credit for the purpose of buying machinery, tools, &c.

The girls have taken to the scheme with much cagerness. Some of them come to Philippolis from outlying farms a good distance away, and work, whatever commercial success it may ave, is a welcome relief to them from the enforced idicness which is often one of the most trigome results of sudden poverty. The scheme at present supported by only a hundred subscribers. We hope this number will soon be enlarged.

Countess Evelyn Asinelli, 8 Grand Pré-Geneva, Switzerland, who sends us this article, and for a long time has been collecting funds for the impoverished Boers, would be only too happy to give any details concerndiss Hobhouse's admirable undertaking at Philippolis to any reader of the above lines At the same time, she would gratefully receive any contribution toward its support.

The Military Tournament in Madison Square

Garden. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Your account the opening of the military tournament, pub-ied on Tuesday morning, contained severa errors. It stated that "the military display was newhat marred by three or four bad mistakes. and spoke of the late arrival of the Assistant Secretary of War. There was not, in reality, any mis take, and the delay in the arrival of the reviewing rty was of no earthly consequence, was not a The statement that "the biggest blunder hap ened in the formation of the battalions by Col orge R. Dyer, the commanding officer. by Col. Dyer, but were, of course, formed by his tant, and the little crowding on the east flank was due to the appearance of an extra and unex-pected battallon. The formation was all right. and the crowding was at once corrected in the usual way, by moving the regiment a few paces in the opposite direction. It was one of those things which often occur in

the formation of a regiment, and in no way re-flects upon the adjutant, who controls the forma-tion. It was a matter with which the commanding officer had nothing whatsoever to do. These criticisms were unnecessary and inappre priate, and in a spirit of fairness I know you will rint this letter correcting them.

NATIONAL GUARD. MRW YORK, MAY 10,

He carved initials on the tree, A heart around the rim. And tried to look as if the job Was wholly new to him He registered upon the book Wrote "A. B. Jones and wife,

And tried to make the clerk believe

He'd done it all his life.

MAYOR APPROVES WATER BILL. CALLS OUR CONSULS IGNORANT. Displeased at Changes-Invites Selections Bishop Potter Says That Many Know Nothing of the Countries They Go To.

for Commissionerships Mayor McClellan approved yesterday the till providing for additional water supplies for the city. The bill has been so amended that it bears little resemblance to the original. The measure creates a Board of Water Supply, to be composed of three Commissioners, to be appointed by the Mayor. Their salaries will be \$12,000 a year each. The amended bill restricts the city to the use of Ulster county, provides that the plans of the new board may either be modified or rejected by the Board of Estimate or by the State Water Commission, and that the towns and villages of Ulster and Westchester counties may of the rand westchester countries may draw water from the aqueducts and mains of the new system by paying the city the same prices charged to consumers within the city limits.

In his memorandum accepting the bill

In his memorandum accepting the bill the Mayor wrote:

"The bill as it is now presented to me is in many respects different from that which at my request was introduced in the Legislature over four months ago. It bears evidence of additions and omissions which represent the concessions to which the city was obliged to consent in order to secure any bill to provide for an additional water supply.

"I know the uselessness of complaint, but I wish to record the fact that this bill

"I know the uselessness of complaint, but I wish to record the fact that this bill and the one originally introduced show by contrast what we sought and what we received, so that if supplemental legislation be necessary later on it cannot be urged that this measure represents fully the claims of New York city."

The Mayor has announced that there would be nothing political in the make-up of the commission and that he would name three men to be recommended to him by

three men to be recommended to him by the Chamber of Commerce, the Manu-facturers' Association and the Board of Fire Underwriters. In carrying out that promise the Mayor sent yesterday to the president of each of the three organiza-tions a letter saving:

tions a letter saying:
"I respectfully invite the governing board of your organization to submit to me in writing within thirty days the names of three citizens of the United States and

of three citizens of the United States and residents of the city of New York, one of whom, in accordance with my public pledge given while this legislation was pending. I shall appoint as a member of the Board of Water Supply.

"If during my term as Mayor a vacancy shall occur in the board I shall fill it as I now propose, and I trust that my successors shall feel bound to fill any vacancy occurring during their terms after the manner of the original appointments."

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL PLANS. National Association Meets Here to speet Mausoleum Designs.

The trustees of the McKinley National Memorial Association met yesterday after noon at the Fine Arts Building, in West Fifty-seventh street. Justice William R. Day, president of the association, presided. Among other members present were Cornelius N. Bliss, William A. Lynch of Canton, William McConway of Pittsburg, Alexander Revell of Chicago, Gov. Murphy of New Jersey, Postmaster-General Cortel-you and Col. J. M. Lowry of Altanta, Ga. After the meeting Mr. Bliss entertained the members at luncheon at the Metropolitan Club. The meeting was devoted to considering the plans of H. Van Buren Magonigle, a New York architect, for the memorial. The design of the architect was approved. It was also decided that work on the mausoleum should be teg n at once. A sub-committee was appointed to act as building

President McKinley's body is now in President McKinley's body is now in a public vault in Westlawn Cemetery, Can-ton. The association has purchased a tract of land adjoining the cemetery, which will be named Monument Hill. The hill is some 75 feet above the river at Canton. The mausoleum, a stone structure, will tower 100 feet from the top of the hill. The mausoleum will resemble the tomb of Gen. Grant. The main feature will be a dome 75 feet in diameter and 100 feet high. The structure will be built of granite and the interior finished in white marble. The

cost will be about \$500,000.

Charles G. Dawes of Chicago and Judge
Horace Lurton of Nashville were selected to fill vacancies in the board subject to the

HEIRS FIGHT WAR TAX. Executor of B. M. Shanley Sues to Recover

891.936 From Government. Making use of the precedent established by the United States Supreme Court in the case of the executor of the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt, John F. Shanley of Newark, as executor of the will of his brother, Bernard M. Shanley, has begun suit against Dr. Herman C. H. Herold, as Collector of Internal Revenue, to recover \$97,386.65, said to have been illegally collected as inheritance tax under the war tax act of

Judge Cross heard the arguments yes-terday in the United States District Court at Newark. He reserved decision. The testimony developed the fact that during the two years immediately following the death of Bernard M. Shanley in 1900 the testator's three sons received incomes from their shares of the estate of \$87,278.41 each. Under the decision of the United States Supreme Court, handed down last February, an estate cannot be taxed un or until it is in actual possession of the legatess. It is contended that in this in-stance, as in the Vanderbilt case, the lega-tees were not in possession of the estate when the war tax was imposed

SOUTH BROOKLYN MUST WAIT. Thirty-ninth Street Ferry Municipalization Makes No Progress.

Comptroller Grout failed again vesterday at the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission to induce that board to commit itself to municipalizing the Thirty-ninth atreet ferry. Deputy Chamberlain John Campbell, who represented the City Cham-berlain, declined to vote on so important a matter in the absence of his chief. A

matter in the absence of his coler. A unanimous vote is required.

Mayor McClellan spoke strongly in favor of the project. He said that he had personally examined the conditions and was convinced from the long line of trucks he saw waiting to cross on the ferry and from other facts which were brought to his for was municipalization

A Real Estate Transaction. The Man in the Moon explained. "They sold me this place as a lovely suburbanome, only thirty miautes from town," he mourned.

With a wistful glance at Earth, he hunted for a irchaser on whom to unload. nmer is here, though the winds blow a trifle co

immer is here, though according to ancient rule She should await until June comes and shows its tummer is here, with the trolleys a trolleying.

ummer is here, and the best girls are jollyin Swains who should know that both Dreamland and Luna Park Soon will be turning to daylight the dark. Summer is here! Soon the surf will begin to swish. Summer is here! To the pier heads now head the

Bait, either book or the like, will be copious. Coney awakens from winter sleep doplous. Summer is here! The frankfurter renews its youth. Summer is hers, and there isn't a word of truth in the report that no lobsters are seen;

They will be there as they always have been, Summer is here! On the beaches banana men! Summer is here! So are peanuts (small bags are

Weighing machines are renewing their scales and Men loud of voice are in constant demand. Summer is here, and the barkers begin to bark Summer is here! Hark the tones of the ragtime

MAURICE MORRIS.

Coney starts Saturday! A fig for June!

around the world and make the acquaintance of the representatives of the United States, whether as Ambassadors, Ministers or Consuls. In a great many capitals, especially those of the Far East, the persons best informed and to whom I usually was in the habit of turning were the repre-

sentatives of the American Tobacco Com-pany, the Standard Oil Company and other organizations of a commercial character.

"Again and again when I encountered the representative of the United States I found him ignorant of social, civil, military and practically all other conditions in the country where he was retired. and practically all other conditions in the country where he was stationed. He could tell me how disagreeable the climate was and how much it cost him to have to wear thin clothes, but he knew nothing about the people among whom he found himself.

The association reelected its officers at a station which preceded the dinner and

Bishop Potter was down to speak at a

dinner which the Civil Service Reform

Association held last night in the college

room at the Hotel Astor, but he did not

appear at the speakers' table. When his

turn came he was discovered in a modest

corner of the room, and Carl Schurz, who

presided, called on him to speak. The

Bishop commended the association's work

and said that he wished that it and the

Government would turn their attention to

the diplomatic and consular appointments.

"I wish you could all make a journey

which are not under civil service rules.

meeting which preceded the dinner and issued the annual report of the executive

BISHOP DEFENDS CITY LIFE At the Dedication of the New Episcopal

Home at Milford Haven. The new Chapel of Grace and the Sarah Schermerhorn Home, both of which are on the fresh air property of the Episcopal City Mission Society at Milford Haven, Conn. were opened yesterday morning with a service at which Bishop Potter presided.

In his sermon Bishop Potter declared his emphatic disapproval of the widespread impression that city life is morally on a lower plane than that of the country. He said: "St. John in his vision of the New Jeru-

salem saw a city in which was recognized the relation to society, and most of all to the Church of God, of the individual. To-day is the day of fellowship, of banding together, is the day of fellowship, of banding together. 'Rou must put your money with mine,' it is said, 'and the value will be greatly augmented.' While there is much of value in the idea, it threatens, perhaps, that most sacred thing—personality. It is asked of the individual that he subordinate his own conception, all his powers, to the conceptions of the united enterprise.

"I get very tired of hearing people objurgate the city all the time. They say: 'You bring these boys and girls up here in summer. Why not keep them here? They are best off in the country,' they add.

"I don't know about that. If it has been your experience that the morals of the country are any better than those of the city

try are any better than those of the city then your experience has differed from mine. "The life of the country is apt to be sloth-

ful and animal. On the other hand, that of the city is one, preeminently, of stress and strain and struggle, and that's the kind of life that will produce a strong, virile man-

TRACT SOCIETY OFFICERS.

Roosevelt Made Honorary Vice-President at Annual Meeting. The eightieth annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of the Calvary Baptist Church presided Reports of the year's work were read and several returned missionaries spoke. President Theodore Roosevelt, the Rev. M. W. Jacobs, D. D., of Hartford; the Rev. A. W. Benedict of St. Louis, and Halph Voorhees of New York, were appointed honorary

hees of New York, were appointed honorary vice-presidents.

The Rev. E. M. Stires of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, the Rev. G. U. Wenner of Christ's Luthern Church, J. N. Stearns, Hugh Porter, and E. J. Gilles, all of New York, were appointed members of the executive committee for a term of three

years.

The Rev. Dr. Barton of Boston, who is secretary of the American Board of Missions, will preach the annual sermon to the American Tract Society in the Broad-way Tabernacle on Sunday night.

PLEASE MAIL 'EM EARLIER.

Post Office Suggests That 800,000 Letters After 4 P. M. Are Too Many. The Post Office sent out vesterday letters to merchants and business men requesting them to mail a part of their letters earlier in the day, if possible. The letter says that 800,000 letters for other cities are deposited in the Post Office daily between 4 P. M. and 9 P. M., and that this is almost more than the entire force of railway clerks can handle with promptness; wheareas if a part of the letters were deposited earlier the work of despatching outgoing mails would be facilitated.

The Seagoers. Arrivals by the steamship Koenig Albert: Gen. M. Blunt, A. J. Drexel Biddle, Orrin Philip Gifford, Dr. Charles Laight, St. Julien Ravenel, Bonaparte Wyse, W. B. Saunders and J. Henry Watson. Arrivals by the Cunarder Caronia;

Sir William and Lady Mather, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Lord Trayner, Sir Charles ad Lady Rivers Wilson and John G. Heck-Aboard the French liner La Touraine which sails to-day: M. Funck-Brentano, Baron de la Meurthe, Jules Charles-Roux, president of the French Line, and M. de Pellerin de Latouche, also of the French Line.

Voyagers by the Holland-America steam-ship Ryndam, which sailed yesterday: Mrs. C. S. Busch, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Con-lert, Charles W. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Pryor, Prof. A. F. Woods. Sailing by the Hamburg-American liner Bluecher to-day:

Mrs. J. N. Bonaparte, Mrs. Frank P. Blair Mrs. Alice Chamberlin. Sailing yesterday by the Italian Line. steamship Sardegna for the Mediterranean: President C. V. Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, the Prince and Princess Pierra Troubetzkoy, the Right Rev. Francis Mar-

Free Exhibition at Comptroller's Office In the charitable institutions department of the Comptroller's office there was opened yesterday a display of the exhibits which were sent to the St. Louis exposition by the charitable institutions of this city and which won eighteen gold medals. The exhibition will be open to the public every Wednesday. For the excellence of the collection personal goki medals were awarded to Comptroller Grout and Dr. Daniel C. Potter, who is in charge of the bureau.

"The Carnegie Foundation" Incorporated. ALBANY, May 10 .- "The Carnegie Foundation "formed to provide pensions for college professors and teachers, was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State. The principal office is in New York city. The incorporators are Nicholas Murray Dutler New York, Alexander C. Humphreys and obert A. Frank of Hoboken, N. J., and Henry S. Pritchett of Boston.

Kent-Haines.

The wedding of Miss Julia T. S. Haines and Richard Peabody Kent was celebrated yesterday at St. Thomas's Church. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, the rector, per formed the ceremony at noon. The bride formed the ceremony at noon. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Aline Haines as maid of honor. The Misses Julia Kent, Mary Kent, Alice Babine and Julia Sabine were bridesmaids. Charles N. Kent, Mr. was best man, and the Messrs. Edward Cammann, Richmond Weed, Edward B. Mitchell and Hobert Guion were ushers.

The bride is a danghter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Haines, who, after the church ceremony, gave a bridal breakfast and reception at 50 East Sixtieth street. Blend with the blare of the cornet and loud bassoon.